

## The Washington Times

TENTH AND D STREETS NORTHWEST.  
Published Evening and Sunday.

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Daily, one year.....\$3.00  
Sunday, one year.....\$2.50

The Times is served in the city of Washington and District of Columbia by newsboys, who deliver and collect for the paper on their own account at the rate of 6 cents a week for the Evening, and 5 cents a copy for the Sunday edition.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 8, 1905.

### Corruption and Correctives

News accounts of the onslaught upon political corruption are astonishing, principally as a revelation of the corruption. It is as though the virtuous social elements were having spasms.

In Oregon a Senator and Representative are under indictment, and so is the mayor of the principal city. Idaho and Montana are speaking loud of frauds, and certain citizens are scurrying for tall timber, the theft of this, by the way, being one of the charges against them. In Colorado there is chaos, the outcome of an election depending upon the ability of one side to prove that the other cheated the more. The retiring governor of Indiana sounds a belated note about the decayed condition of State politics. Boston elects to office a man who at the time of his preferment was an inmate of jail, but the expression of dissatisfaction amounts to a tempest of protest. Even Pennsylvania shows symptoms of shame, and Delaware makes bold to proclaim itself not so black as painted. The objection to admitting Territories is that they might give unscrupulous politicians a chance to purchase position. That this might be true, and the Territories no whit worse than the States of the objectors, is quite apart from present consideration.

The truth of the whole matter is that there has been created a new and wide and decisive demand for honesty in office. It was this demand that landed Folk in the gubernatorial chair of Missouri. The only doubt is as to what part of this demand is real and what part bogus. The people of the country are sincere, but the officials, just now vociferous in expressing the will of the people, will excuse a lack of faith that suggests the watching of them.

Out of the present turmoil there is certain to come good. A new standard has been set, and an effort is being made to live up to it. To reach the required level, even though the motive in instances be questionable, is an improvement. Not all of the rising tide will recede. The honest man will be glad of a different environment, and the dishonest will be pleased with the novelty of the situation.

How shall this movement be accounted for? There are two reasons that come at once to mind. One is the series of exposures, laying bare the gross iniquity that has ruled certain municipalities, and the other the vigorous, insistent demand of President Roosevelt for probity in office. Ever since he took the executive chair this has been a clear note in all state papers, and in the management of affairs he has lived up to his theories. Doubtless, grand juries make mistakes, and in the sweeping effort to reform some of the innocent are being exposed to danger of unwarranted suspicion. Nevertheless, the indication is a healthy one. It is the struggle of a people burdened by crime to throw off the weight. It is the expression of an ambition to let honesty rule, despite precedent and the entrenchment thrown up by forces of evil.

### The Crown of Years.

In the Senate is a trio of old men, old in years alone. They are honored for the age that brings with it wisdom. Each one will remain in his position until the final summons, for none would wish to displace any of them. These men are Pettus, of Alabama; Morgan, of the same State, and Bate, of Tennessee. All are vigorous in mind and body, each a rebuke to the move of living that would have men superannuated at sixty, out of real activity at fifty, and slated as on the downward path at forty. Some concerns even decline to employ men who have passed the thirty-five mark, clearly a misconception of propriety and an absence of common sense.

Youth should extend well into the twenties. The young man graduated from college is apt to be not far from twenty-four. For a time after this he is undecided as to his precise line of effort. He tries first one field and then another, and it is not an uncommon thing that he consumes a decade in finding where he really belongs. Then begins his definite effort toward the chosen goal. He has still all his native wits unimpaired, his primal strength is at its zenith, his ambition without limit, and added to it is the knowledge born of experience. By the stated rule of certain corporations, just at the beginning of his term of actual usefulness he is placed among the remnants, a failure, a hopeless derelict.

The only way to treat such a fool is to ignore it. Men of middle age by looking about them will discern the comforting fact that men

like them, or more elderly, dominate affairs, while here and there, like these white and venerable Senators, are men who decline to bow under the burden of passing seasons. They have led natural lives, not evading any task, not worrying over that which they desire to accomplish and could not. And the crown of years rests upon them, a benison and an inspiration.

### The Church in America.

Churchmen the country over have been finding discouragement in the news dispatches. There has been so much news in the contest between the Free Church and the United Church, of Scotland, and in the dispute between the Papacy and the two French bishops who sympathized with their government in its controversy with Rome, that even the bravest hearts have been depressed.

These two disturbances are, in fact, only clouds in a fair sky. "The Independent" publishes in its current issue a review of the religious world for the past year, which must hearten even the most discouraged worker for the church.

The record for America is decidedly favorable. The ratio of communicants to population has increased. The methods of the American churches have been clarified. The church is devoting new strength to reach the slums. Christians throughout the nation are working more intelligently than ever before, and quite as earnestly. Revivals—not spasms of religious hysteria, but stated periods of calm work for the church—are being held by nearly every denomination. A general federation is to be organized in New York. The Methodists, the Presbyterians, the Congregationalists, and the United Brethren are all eradicating unessential differences of opinion and are all coming together in compact, strong organizations.

American men who read the record in detail need not fear for their church. The new life has brought with it new conditions, and the church has had to meet them. It has been slow to do so, the delay is only a sign that its institutions are not lightly changed and its principles adaptable but not elastic.

All over the District of Columbia today churches are filled with earnest men and women, testifying to their faith. No other cause could bring together so many citizens representative of so much influence. Yet today differs in this respect from no other Sunday of the year. Whoever has the churches on his side in America can laugh at all opposition. And in the judgment of The Times he can have unbending faith in his cause.

France and Scotland may have lost ground. It is more likely their present state is transitional, and they are lifting upward to the religious freedom we enjoy here in America. But whatever the state of the church in other lands, in America it is still the greatest influence and the purest influence of our national life.

### Congress and the Canteen.

The Times' news columns have announced that any legislation looking to the re-establishment of the post canteen in the United States Army must fail of enactment, at least during the current session. The reason advanced is that the army post without the canteen has not yet been given a fair trial. Those who know the channels of legislation at the Capitol will suspect the chosen representatives of the people of giving incidental thought to another consideration—their utter inability to satisfy their constituents of the necessity for "restoring the saloon."

All the judgment of army experience seems to be against this law. It seems to be the unanimous opinion of War Department officials that the canteen involves little injury and much good, and that the lack of a canteen involves no good and much injury. It is not the officials of the War Department, though, who have the say. It is Congress, and Congress must consider its constituency before it considers the army or anything else. Self-preservation is the first law of nature—especially the legislative nature.

Now, The Times finds grave fault in all this. How many years do the men behind the Congressional guns require for a fair trial? And even if Congress thinks the trial has not been fair, it might rest on the judgment of the War Department so far as to restore the canteen at least where its absence is fraught with especial harm, as in the Philippines, and give the cause its trial without inviting unnecessary injury.

There is legislation and there is politics. As far as the army canteen is concerned, Congress seems to have been dealing in politics.

### Study of the Brain.

Certain scientists, headed by the most distinguished specialists of the country, ask the contribution of brains to their scheme of investigation. The request is not unreasonable. The brain is the organ of thought. In it originates every motion of the body, and every emotion of the mind. There has been great difficulty in the study of the organ, because the brains of the ordinary citizen of good standing have been buried with him. The pauper and

the criminal have been available to the student, and in the material these could furnish much has been lacking. The students want the brains of thinkers, of successful men.

Even the successful man is conscious that his brains have not served their full purpose. If he were to bequeath them to science, the result might be gratifying, and at the most it could do no harm. When a man quits living, whatever may be the quality of his brain, he is through with it. Its lobes, its convolutions, its "corpus callosum" are nothing to him. It is a probable circumstance that unless he bequeaths his brains he will have nothing to bequeath, and hence, he may feel a pride in responding to the demand.

Prejudice against removal of the brain is pure sentiment. The material in it, by ordinary usage, goes to waste. Let the sharp who wields the scalpel possess himself of the organ and he will draw interesting conclusions, which will be incorporated in a paper read before a learned society, and posterity will be benefited. The request for brains is rendered impressive by the source, for undoubtedly the men making it have an abundant supply of their own.

### Points in Paragraphs.

Lord Roberts' declaration that the British army would be defeated by a first-class power seems to make for peace as effectually as a well-equipped military establishment.

A Virginia lady is credited with having beaten a horned snake in pitched battle. No Virginia gentleman ever saw a horned snake, or he might have been equally valiant.

"Pittsburg Phil" has consumption again. This condition, with him, is always preliminary to a slaughter of the bookies.

Mr. Jerome, of New York, when he dances in the limelight, ought to have a better partner than a decolette divorce case.

The Colorado Legislature is the only genuine Wild West show.

Indian Commissioner Leupp will find that in comparison with a blanketed Indian a managing editor is mild.

The case against Judge Swayne will have to be based on something besides his daily expenditures, or the gentleman will have enough company to be a crowd.

Perhaps the curfew law got its quietus from the poem.

The proposition to pension ex-Presidents is not half so popular as one to pay them better wages while in office.

The Rev. Dr. Ingram N. W. Irvine sets forth that a clergyman out of a job is out of luck, and any other person out of a job is, too. If this is any comfort to him.

Mr. Ridout doesn't get into the Wagman class, anyhow.

Governor Vardaman, of Mississippi, has ordered the prosecution of an officer who whipped a convict. So it is not fair to judge the inebriate executive wholly by the way he snorts his disregard of the national administration.

Perhaps the man who threw a bomb in a barber shop in New York had begged vainly for a non-conversational shave.

Now Russia proposes to court-martial Stoesel, this being a delicate and seemingly indication of the Czar's desire to please the people.

Copper as a purifier of water, and Lawson as a purifier of copper, are both experimental.

"Yarn Spinners in Session" is a headline that might mean an informal gathering in a Senate cloakroom, but doesn't.

Sir Thomas Lipton contemplates another international boom for his tea business.

Concerning this impeachment affair Judge Swayne has an opinion of his own.

Cortelyou is going to Europe, and Tom Taggart wonders why he could not have thought of that before the campaign.

Dr. Depew believes in long service in the Senate, but to live up to his theory he should have begun younger.

The Chicago professor who says life is created by purely physical and chemical forces now has before him the simple task of proving it.

Local advocates of Japan were defeated in debate, but the verdict hasn't changed the Eastern situation yet.

James M. A. Watson now believes that larceny declares an undesirable dividend.

Oregon people are overdoing the grand jury business. Mayor Williams, of Portland, has been indicted for failure to put an end to gambling. It was a mean trick to elect him in the first place, for he was eighty-two at the time, and did not want the office. He had been chief justice, United States Senator, and Attorney General in Grant's second Cabinet, and in each capacity had achieved an honorable record. He was not only entitled to rest, but common sense made plain in advance that a man of his years would be unfitted for the strenuous and trying duties of mayor.

### TO A TURKEY.

O luscious friend! Thou liest in regal state—  
Thy tender wings so cruelly pinioned tight.  
Thy dainty flesh a brown so crisp and light.  
To set my teeth in thee I scarce can wait.  
Thy birth to judge as early or as late,  
For surely thou art delicious unto sight.  
No mortal mouth but waters for a bite.  
Of thy stuffed comfort, baked and browned by fate.  
'Tis but few days since down the poultry yard  
Thou stalkedst with fellow turkeys,  
side by side.  
Ah, life is cruel! Fate is passing hard!  
And in thy frizzled state thou fain must hide.  
In dew-bespinkled parsley leaves en-bowered,  
Until by hungry youth or age devoured.  
—Cecil Aram, in the January Critic.

## WHAT IS NEEDED FOR STATEHOOD?

### Senators to Express Views at Length.

### BILL NOW HAS RIGHT OF WAY

Foraker Heads Opposition Strong Enough to Prevent Passage of Measure in Present Form.

Does population make a State or does it not? What are the great essentials of Statehood? These are the questions which will be discussed, for and against, in the Senate in the course of the coming week. Having made the Statehood bill the outstanding business, Senators will accommodate all other business to the requirement that at 2 o'clock each day the debate on Statehood shall be in order. The bill cannot be displaced except by vote of the Senate, and this is not contemplated. Despite the hope and anticipations of some Senators that they will be able to get the pure bill up at any time they so desire.

### Population of Colonies.

Population of each of original thirteen colonies at time Union was formed:

Connecticut.....	237,949
Delaware.....	59,666
Georgia.....	82,548
Maryland.....	215,723
Massachusetts.....	273,750
New Hampshire.....	141,845
New Jersey.....	194,129
New York.....	2,026,271
North Carolina.....	235,714
Pennsylvania.....	434,373
Rhode Island.....	68,802
South Carolina.....	24,673
Virginia.....	747,610

### When Territories Become States.

Population of other Territories at the time they became States and the dates of their admission to the Union:

Vermont, March 4, 1791.....	85,425
Kentucky, March 4, 1794.....	75,677
Tennessee, June 20, 1796.....	75,677
Ohio, November 23, 1802.....	42,366
Louisiana, April 12, 1812.....	76,506
Indiana, December 11, 1816.....	24,530
Mississippi, December 10, 1820.....	25,842
Illinois, December 3, 1818.....	53,211
Alabama, December 14, 1819.....	127,901
Florida, March 3, 1821.....	65,586
Missouri, August 10, 1820.....	52,240
Arkansas, June 15, 1836.....	160,739
California, September 9, 1850.....	252,572
Iowa, December 28, 1846.....	153,000
Nebraska, March 3, 1855.....	300,000
Minnesota, May 11, 1858.....	172,653
Texas, March 4, 1845.....	150,000
Oregon, February 14, 1859.....	52,806
Kansas, April 13, 1860.....	107,206
West Virginia, January 20, 1863.....	440,000
Nevada, October 3, 1863.....	42,491
Nebraska, March 1, 1867.....	125,000
Colorado, July 4, 1876.....	135,000
North Dakota, June 2, 1889.....	182,719
South Dakota, June 2, 1889.....	85,806
Montana, November 8, 1889.....	132,153
Washington, November 11, 1889.....	340,390
Idaho, July 3, 1890.....	82,555
Wyoming, July 10, 1890.....	92,716
Utah, July 4, 1896.....	276,716

### Increasing Interest.

Interest in the Statehood bill has increased greatly in the first week of its consideration. This, while partially caused by the new light shed upon the subject by several speeches, is due more to the feeling that the bill is only a "buffer" to the great legislation not desired by the Republican leaders. When appropriation bills are received from the House they will get the right of way and command all the time needed for their consideration.

In the fight conducted by the late Senator Quay last winter, to create four new States instead of the two contemplated in the present bill, Senator Foraker was one of the most active supporters of Statehood. This time he is opposing the Beveridge bill, on the ground that it does not meet the reason of the situation, and would be worse than no Statehood at all.

Under the leadership of Foraker and Bard on the Republican side, and of Bailey and Bate among the Democrats, a determined opposition has been organized. It is so strong, in fact, that it is predicted it can without difficulty prevent the bill from ever coming to a vote at this session in its present shape.

### Oklahoma Not Opposed.

There is little, if any, objection to granting Statehood to Oklahoma and Indian Territory, combined as the one State of Oklahoma, but there is a very strong feeling against the proposed union of the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico as the State of Arizona.

Besides the tremendous area, 255,000 square miles, which would be included within the boundaries of that single State, the diverse character of the population in the two Territories it is proposed to amalgamate, affords to the opposition strong reasons for objecting. They claim it would be rank injustice to put the white Anglo-Saxon people of Arizona in political competition with the more numerous Mexican people. A majority of the inhabitants are of Spanish origin and still speak that language.

It is probable that if the two propositions were to be separated, the bill to give Statehood to Oklahoma and Indian Territory would pass, but so long as this is tied up with the plan to admit the other two Territories as one State, it is believed no new stars will be added to the national flag.

### WILL RUIN THE BEST EYES.

The woman was not old, but she complained that her eyesight was failing fast. The oculist was a fatherly looking old gentleman, consequently he felt privileged to put a few questions decidedly personal and apparently nonprofessional.

"Do you go to the theater often?" he asked.

"Once or twice a week."

"In what part of the house do you sit?"

"Usually in the top gallery," came the hesitating reply.

"And now, what grade of opera glasses do you use?"

"I'm afraid," said the woman, "that they are not good. They cost only \$2.50." "I thought so," said the doctor. "That's what the matter with your eyes. Poor opera glasses are ruining them. If I had my way there wouldn't be a cheap pair of opera glasses on the market. They are death to the eyes. A couple of seasons of theatergoing in the top gallery with poor glasses for a steady companion are sure to damage the best pair of eyes in town."

"Poor glasses will not focus properly, and anyone who uses them frequently, especially at that distance, will find, as I am saying, the seed of headaches, dancing lights and stars, wrinkles, and most of other ocular infirmities." —Chicago Tribune.

## THE PEOPLE AND THE PRESIDENT

### A Great National Symposium

In its next issue, "The Christian Herald," of New York, will publish letters from a large number of distinguished men and women throughout the Union, including Statesmen, sociologists, educators, leaders in financial, commercial and industrial affairs, noted authors, and theologians, in response to the question:

"What in your opinion is the most desirable thing to be hoped for by the American people during the four years of President Roosevelt's Administration?"

A number of the letters are given below.

### Special Privileges to None.

If the word "hope" is so defined as to include expectation, I am not sufficiently informed as to the President's plans to answer intelligently. If your question calls for an opinion as to the thing most to be desired, I would answer: The administration of government according to the Jeffersonian maxim, "Equal rights to all and special privileges to none," to the end that "a government of the people, by the people, and for the people," may not perish from the earth. Special privilege rests upon injustice, and injustice always weakens a government.

W. J. BRYAN, "Statesman and ex-Principal Candidate, Lincoln, Neb."

### Expenditure of Public Funds.

We should advance as rapidly as possible the great constructive work of the Panama Canal, so that its benefits to the world's commerce and civilization will be speedily realized, and I hope that this great gateway to the world's commerce will strengthen the friendship of all nations for the Republic. These would, it seems to me, be the most desirable things for which we could hope; and we should also hope for an increasing recognition of the responsibility resting upon the citizenship, for the economical legislation of Congress in one of the legitimate public policies, but the discouragement of reckless expenditure of public money for policies which do not properly belong to the domain of Federal power, and for the maintenance and respect of law throughout the whole Republic.

J. G. CANNON, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

### International Arbitration.

None more fittingly than the brave may counsel peace. There is no incongruity in Theodore Roosevelt, the intrepid Rough Rider, the exponent of the "strenuous life," preaching the doctrine of patience, mutual concession, respect for law and order. And in this direction lies an achievement to be hoped for during the coming four years of his Administration; vital, too, for the existence of this Republic, the grave danger now confronting it is the growing contempt for law. A good government gives its citizens tribunals for the determination of their rights, and tolerates no resort to violence for that purpose. International arbitration is but an extension of this principle, and Mr. Roosevelt, during his coming Administration, will not only seek to improve conditions in this respect within our own borders, but will make an earnest effort to secure peace within the family of nations. The awful waste of life and property in war is a relic of barbarism and a reproach to our civilization. No brighter page could adorn the record of any Administration than one recording a substantial advance toward the abolition of this brutal abridgment.

WILLIAM P. FRYE, President United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

### Integrity in Public Service.

Many desirable things are to be hoped for during the next four years, and some of them are certain to be realized under President Roosevelt's Administration, especially aggressive integrity in the public service and a high standard of official responsibility. For the Postoffice Department it is to be hoped that its means of spreading intelligence will continue to meet the demands of the public. But above all things to be desired, is the support by the American people of the measures for enlarging the sphere of arbitration, and the continuance of the great good influence of the United States in the peace movements of the world.

ROBERT J. WYNNIE, Postmaster General of the United States, Washington, D. C.

### "Simple Life" Politically.

In reply to your inquiry as to the most desirable thing to be hoped for during the next four years, I reply: The "Simple Life," socially and politically.

JOHN D. LONG, Ex-Secretary of the Navy, Boston, Mass.

### Respect for Each Others' Rights.

The most desirable thing to be hoped for for our country is that peace and prosperity shall prevail; that each man shall respect the rights of his neighbor, and that every individual may have his fair opportunity.

M. E. INGALLS, President the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

### Contributions to Campaign Funds.

The most desirable thing to be hoped for by the American people during the next four years, is the passage of laws prohibiting national banks and other corporations from contributing from their corporation treasuries money in aid of political parties. Such a law should pass both Congress and State Legislatures. If corporations can use their funds for such purposes without restriction, government by the people is sure to be destroyed. While this is the most desirable and fundamental thing, there should also be promptly adopted a national law authorizing the Interstate Commerce Commission to fix railroad rates of fares and freights and punishing the issue of free passes. If the present complete railroad ownership of both political parties can be annihilated, the free people will wisely and safely decide, through their legislators and the men whom they may elect to office, the various other important questions.

WM. E. CHANDLER, Washington, D. C.

### International Arbitration Binding.

"The most desirable thing" for any nation at peace with the rest of the world, beyond the sentimental desire for such a state, the practical benefits

which accrue to the political, economic and moral life of a people are too apparent to require argument.

If the civilized nations were bound to submit to international arbitration every question arising between them, without reservation as to the character of the question or the subject-matter involved, the era of universal peace would be no longer an ideal, but would become a reality. Thus, "the most desirable thing" for the world, as well as for the United States, would be accomplished.

JOHN W. FOSTER, Statesman, Diplomatist and ex-Ambassador, Washington, D. C.

### Elimination of War.

One of the most desirable things to be hoped for by the American people in the next four years is a better understanding and a more sympathetic appreciation of labor by capital and of capital by labor. A second thing also to be desired, is the elimination of that anomaly of civilization—war. The third object of our endeavor relates to a condition yet more general, namely, a clearer discrimination between living and life. The American people, like all people, should come, and are coming, to appreciate what are the real issues of the struggle for existence and for betterment.

CHARLES F. THWING, President Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.

### Curb Capitalistic Lawlessness.

First—Some action fundamental enough to be a real answer to the problem along the line of industrial reform, in putting an end to the lawlessness of capital.

Second—It is my earnest desire, shared by very many others, that during President Roosevelt's Administration something may be done by this Government to recognize the liquor business as one of the greatest foes of the Republic. And I also think it is high time this Government went out of the business of getting revenue from the liquor business. CHARLES M. SHELDON, Author of "In His Steps," etc., Topeka, Kan.

### Improved Commercial Intercourse.

Among the things most to be hoped for is that the people of the United States will secure closer relations with the people of other countries on this continent. This can be done by increasing their means of intercourse for commerce and for travel. The Pan-American Railway, connecting all the republics, will be one of the best means of securing such result. Any steps that may be taken toward building the line for the United States will be genuine national progress.

H. G. DAVIS, United States Senator and ex-Vice Presidential candidate, Washington, D. C.

### Pan-American Railroad.

The first of the five great duties for Americans is the restoration of universal peace. For our own activity the first duty in the direction seems to me to be the establishment of a Pan-American Railroad from Hudson's Bay to Patagonia. I think this should be done by the co-operation of the various governments involved. Of these, it is easy to see that the Government of the United States has by far the largest share. We are responsible for the undertaking, and we should look forward with pride to its success.

EDWARD E. HALE, Chairman United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

### Civil Service.

So many great things are to be desired, so many with portentous and widespread results, so many with hope and brightness in their future, that I will not undertake to say which I do think will be the most desirable. But in the matter of the civil service, I believe that it may be hoped for during the next four years of his Administration, that the civil service administration will become less technical, more practical, indelibly more understood and appreciated and used by the American people.

JOHN C. BLACK, United States Civil Service Commissioner, Washington, D. C.

### Complete the Canal.